

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, variable; Temp. 7-10° (46-50). Sunday, variable. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, bright periods; Temp. 10-12° (50-40). Sunday, bright. GENEVA: Moderate to strong, variable. Saturday, cloudy; Temp. 10-11° (51-53). NEW YORK: Saturday, clear; Temp. 3-5° (37-41).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

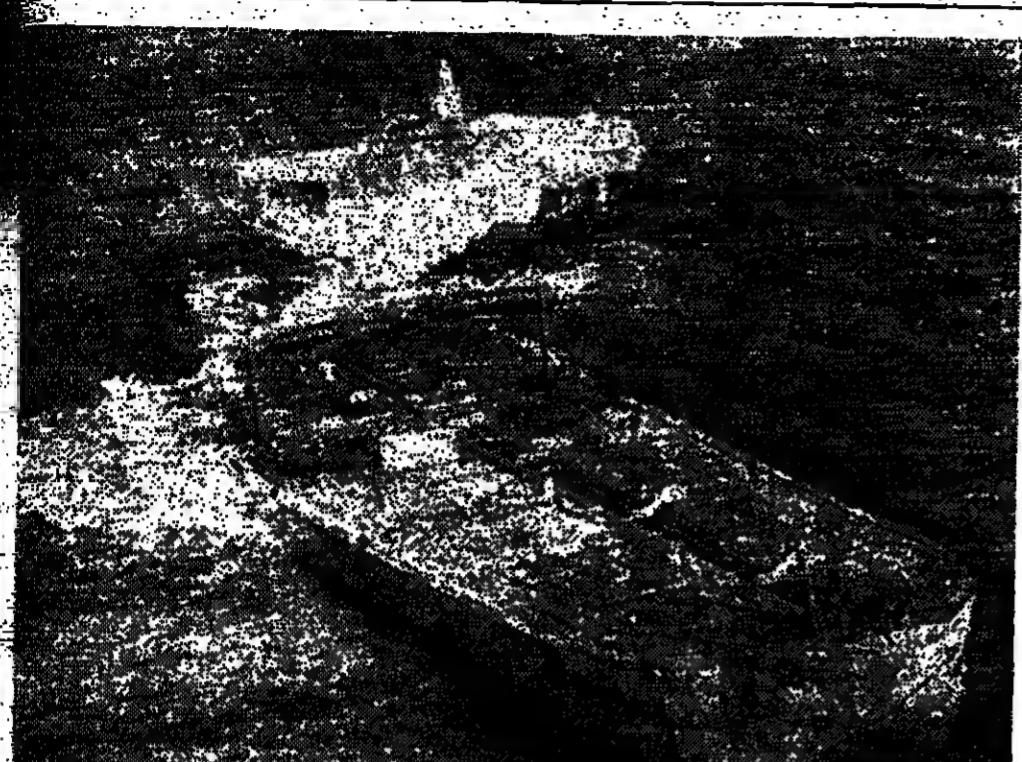
# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The supertanker Amoco Cadiz lies broken in two parts off the coast of Brittany. United Press International

## Slick Covers Miles of Sea

### Wrecked Tanker Oils the Brittany Coast

From Wire Dispatches

BREST, March 17.—Oil seeping from a grounded 223,000-ton supertanker soiled three miles of the Brittany coast today and threatened the region with a major ecological disaster.

The U.S.-owned but Liberian-registered tanker Amoco Cadiz sank apart in choppy seas three miles off the coast today, hours after it ran aground yesterday in a storm with a full load of Middle Eastern crude oil bound for Le Havre.

It was the fourth oil spill to pollute the rocky coast of Brittany since 1967 and potentially the worst. The Torrey Canyon, whose breakup in 1967 did the most previous damage, let loose 30,000 tons of its 110,000-ton cargo onto the beaches of England and France.

The Amoco Cadiz, carrying more than twice as much oil as the Torrey Canyon, and its stern-mounted living quarters stuck

ing from the sea while oil oozed underwater from rock-punctured tanks. The flow covered the water's surface for several square miles, endangering the region's vital tourist and fishing industries.

Fish were floating as the oil slick spread along the coast. An oyster grower, Alain Madec in the village of Lesmelle, scooped up as many oysters as possible and transported them inland to artificial basins while workers erected a dam to protect the area's valuable beds.

Ecologists marched around the small fishing port of Port-Saint-15 miles north of Brest, to protect the growing damage.

French Navy helicopters removed 42 of the Amoco Cadiz's 44 crewmen last night. The last two men, the master and mate, were lifted off at dawn. Nobody was hurt.

French authorities sent boats loaded with chalk and detergents to the wreckage area in an effort to contain the spreading oil. Sharp reefs prevented the vessels from approaching the tanker itself.

The tanker stopped yesterday afternoon with engine trouble off the island of Ouessant. The tug Pacific was sent to tow it into port, but the towlines broke in winds and high seas.

#### Barge Freed in U.S.

WATCH HILL, R. I., March 17 (AP)—Lightened of about half its cargo, an ocean-going barge has floated free from the rocks that cracked its hull and let thousands of gallons of gasoline spew into Fisher's Island Sound yesterday.

The 544-foot barge, loaded with 185,000 gallons of gasoline, came free last night and was pulled to a nearby anchorage. The amount of gasoline spilled was unknown.

Gen. Weizman said that Israeli troops had killed 250 guerrillas since the massive assault began.

The Israeli push has been accompanied by shelling of the Lebanese coast by Israeli gunboats, bombing and strafing sorties by Israeli jets and air cover missions by F-15s.

The U.S.-built F-15, the most sophisticated air superiority fighter in the West, had never flown in combat conditions before and was used by the Israelis to ward off possible Arab air interference.

In Beirut, Lebanese government officials hailed the U.S. call for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, but fierce fighting continued in the border area.

#### Refugee Problem

The battles have caused about 40,000 civilians to flee frontier towns and have created an enormous social problem for Lebanese authorities farther north, official sources said.

Mr. Carter told an audience of about 2,000 at Wake Forest University that the United States is



# Tribune

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	500
Belgium	20 S.P.	Liberia	20 S. 25
Denmark	150 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.K.
Egypt	40 P	Mali	255 Dr.
Iraq	100 P	Malta	150 Flor.
Poland	2,000 P	Morocco	100 Dr.
France	250 P	Norway	3 N.K.
Germany	150 D.K.	Portugal	20
Djibouti	30 P	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	10 Dr.	Turkey	2,700 L.
India	50 P	Iran	150 S. 17
Italy	60 Lira	Turkey	27 T.
Israel	400 Lira	U.S. Military	150 Dr.
	1,000 Dr.	Yugoslavia	17 G

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## As Election Campaign Ends

### Right Is Given Edge in French Vote

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—France ended a long, divisive political campaign today and headed into runoff parliamentary elections likely to change the nation's style of government no matter who wins.

Most analysts predicted that Sunday's showdown will produce a renewed, but significantly reduced, majority for the center-right coalition that has been ruling France since Gen. Charles de Gaulle came to power in 1958.

But leaders of the left and right said that the alliance of Socialists and Communists could still win power if their vote-pooling tactics worked and government supporters relaxed and turned out poorly. The Socialists and Communists agreed on Monday to present only a single candidate representing the left in the final vote on Sunday.

"We are on the road to success, but we cannot afford to lose even

one vote next Sunday," said Jacques Chirac, leader of Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic.

Communist leader Georges Marchais called on Socialists and Communists to follow party directives on the pooling arrangement, despite hesitations by many Socialists to vote for Communists after six months of feuding between the two parties.

"Those who feel reticent about voting for the best placed leftist candidate because the debate was lively before the first round may ask themselves 'What if the right kept its majority by only one seat?'" he said. "No, when we can win as it is the case, we cannot hesitate."

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in what was interpreted as a sign of confidence, announced that he would refrain from making a last-minute television appeal as he did a week ago before the first-round vote. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## CIA Allegedly Enlisted Blacks To Spy on the Black Panthers

By Seymour Hersh

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT)—The CIA recruited U.S. blacks in the late 1960s and early 1970s to spy on members of the Black Panther party in both the United States and Africa, according to sources who claim firsthand knowledge of the operation.

Details of these clandestine activities were considered among the agency's most sensitive and secret information, the sources said, because of fears that disclosure about the program would arouse a public backlash.

At least some specific information about this CIA program was provided at the 1976 Rockefeller Commission and later Senate Select Intelligence Committee inquiries into alleged illegal CIA activities. But those investigating groups' subsequent public reports did not specifically mention the recruitment and use of the U.S. blacks.

Following Suspects

The activities of the black agents ranged from following and photographing suspected Black Panther party members in the United States to infiltrating Black Panther groups in Africa. One agent managed to gain access to the overseas living quarters of Eldridge Cleaver, the Panther leader who set up a headquarters in Algiers in the late 1960s.

In its final report, the Rockefeller Commission, a panel appointed by former President Gerald Ford to investigate charges of CIA abuses, concluded that the agency's spying in the United States exceeded its authority.

Overseas efforts to link the Black Panther operations to foreign influence theoretically was proper, the commission said, although much of the material in the CIA's files "was not directly related to the question of the existence of foreign connections."

Commission Recommendation

The Rockefeller Commission subsequently recommended that the CIA be directed not to perform "what are essentially internal security tasks," in the United States or elsewhere.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which will soon begin public hearings into the proposed new charter for the intelligence community, has recommended that the CIA be compelled to obtain a warrant before conducting any wiretaps or surveillance of U.S. citizens living abroad.

CIA officials have said repeatedly that the goal of the agency's domestic spying program was to determine whether anti-war activists, including black anti-war activists, including black

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

By Edward Walsh

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., March 17 (WP)—President Carter warned the Soviet Union today that, with or without a new agreement from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the United States will match Soviet defense expenditures and military force levels.

The Soviet Union promptly branded Mr. Carter's speech "alarming" and incompatible with his earlier expressions of peaceful aims, the Associated Press reported.

In an unusually brief report, Carter said that Mr. Carter showed that he is moving from a policy of detente to one based on "threats and a buildup of tension."

While reaffirming his support for a new SALT accord, Mr. Carter said:

"We will match, together with our allies and friends, any threatening power through a combination of military forces, political efforts and economic programs. We will not allow any other nation to gain military superiority over us."

Détente Jeopardized

The President also warned the Russians that they risk a loss of support for détente if they do not begin to restrain their military buildup.

"We are prepared," he said, "to cooperate with the Soviet Union toward common social, scientific and economic goals—but if they fail to demonstrate restraint in missile programs and other force levels and in the projection of Soviet proxy forces into other lands and continents, then popular support in the United States for such cooperation will erode."

Mr. Carter made his tough talk after weeks of concern in the administration about Soviet military activity, particularly in the Horn of Africa, where Soviet advisers have been aiding Ethiopian and Cuban troops against Somalia.

Speaking of this, the President said: "There has been an ominous inclination on the part of the Soviet Union to use its military power to intervene in local conflicts with advisers, with equipment and with full logistical support and encouragement for mercenaries from other Communist countries, as we can observe to-day in Africa."

Mr. Rostropovich, more relaxed than his wife but obviously excited, also gave a long report on encounters with Soviet officials

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

al and chaotic press conference that he and his soprano wife conducted in the Grand Hotel, across from the Paris Opera. Present, besides French and foreign press, radio and television representatives, were a number of French composers and other musicians.

Throughout the hour-long press conference, the couple stressed their total rejection of charges of "imperialistic" activity, and of aiding anti-Soviet organizations, their sense of deprivation at being cut off from their homeland and the conviction that

they would return "when things are more normal."

Miss Vishnevskaya, tense and seeming at times on the verge of tears, spoke first, saying that she "had no words to express my feelings at this inhuman act."

The Soviet government has shown, she said, "that in the Soviet Union the destiny of men is decided not by law but by men."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

in Europe "beyond a level necessary for defense." But wherever

## Fighting Continues

# Israel Weighs U.S. Proposal For UN Force in S. Lebanon

## Andreotti Weighs Reply to Moro's Kidnappers

### Threat to Kill Captive Is Doubted As Police Launch Huge Manhunt

By R. W. Apple Jr.

ROMA, March 17 (NYT)—The government of Premier Giulio Andreotti did not reply today to the latest kidnappers who yesterday abducted former Premier Aldo Moro and apparently threatened to execute him if 15 of their comrades were not released by tomorrow.

As 2,000 policemen, some of them wearing bulletproof vests, combed the residential area where Mr. Moro was kidnapped, police officials expressed misgivings about the authenticity of the executing threat. It was made in a telephone call yesterday to the Turin office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, from a man describing himself as a spokesman for the Red Brigades, and it was reiterated this morning.

However, there has been no verification. No one has received a photograph of Mr. Moro showing him with a Red Brigades banner or other identifying device. Such photographs have often been submitted by kidnappers as proof that they were really holding a hostage.

With the deadline 18 hours away, Mr. Andreotti met for four hours with leaders of the parties forming his parliamentary majority.

Proposed Measures

Among the security measures proposed are the reintroduction of the death penalty, which was banned after World War II; the authorization of searches without warrants, the use of the army in the anti-terrorist struggle and legalized government wiretapping. In the current atmosphere, a parliamentary majority for any of these measures, except the death penalty, appeared within easy reach. They could be adopted by decree for 60 days pending parliamentary action. Italian opposition to the death penalty is so strong that it was not imposed upon war criminals in 1946 and 1947.

The police today mounted a widespread manhunt for the abductors of Mr. Moro, the 61-year-old leader of the Christian Democratic party, which has governed Italy for more than 30 years. Mr. Moro, a patient tactician known in political circles as il cervello—the brain—has been considered the most likely successor to Giovanni Leone as president of the republic in December.

Police concentrated their efforts in the Rome area, where (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ROAD STOP—Two carabinieri, wearing bulletproof vests, search a car and its driver stopped at a roadblock in the Rome area following the abduction Thursday of Aldo Moro.

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## Caller Claims Basque Separatists' Role

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—Two workers were killed and 14 wounded today when terrorists thought to be Basque separatists bombed Western Europe's second biggest nuclear power plant, a facility under construction near the city of Bilbao. There was heavy damage.

Ten minutes before the blast, a man identifying himself as a spokesman for the guerrilla organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) called a Bilbao radio station. He urged that the 1,000 workers at the construction

site be evacuated immediately because a bomb had been planted.

Warning Came Too Late

The warning was relayed, but too late, a spokesman for the Iberduero utility company said.

Iberduero is investing \$800 million in the twin Lemóniz-1 and Lemóniz-2 nuclear reactors 20 miles from Bilbao. Basque nationalists have been waging a campaign against the plant and Iberduero.

Today's bombing was believed to be the first such attack against a nuclear reactor site.

## Drug Addiction Alleged

## Nun Center of Bizarre Case Involving 3 Deaths in Belgium

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, March 17 (UPI).—The fog shrouding the fields of Flanders lifted recently to reveal more than just a peaceful Brueghel landscape: a macabre tale of drugs, religion, sex and accusations of murder centered on a Roman Catholic nun, Sister Godfrida.

Set in Wetteren, a small community near Ghent, the story has started and fascinated the public.

Sister Godfrida, 44, who is said to be addicted to morphine and to have a taste for vintage wine and the best cuts of meat, is charged with killing three elderly patients in a nursing home by injecting them with overdoses of insulin.

Authorities have said that she has confessed the killings. The Director of the hospital has also accused her of stealing \$30,000 from patients to support her drug habit.

## 'Sweet' Deaths

Sister Godfrida, who said that she killed the patients "sweetly" and painlessly because they were difficult at night, has been ordered to undergo psychiatric tests. If she is found mentally unstable, she will not stand trial.

The affair was uncovered by three nurses who worked under Sister Godfrida at the Institute Marie-Felicite, a home for incurable geriatric cases.

Nearly a year ago, the nurses told hospital officials of strange happenings and of their suspicions and then began documenting their observations. Early this year they found a listener in Dr. Jean-Paul De Corte, a general practitioner who is on the institute's board.

"The nurses told me how one day last summer Godfrida had been seen leaving a ward with a syringe in her hand," Dr. De Corte said.

## Injection Given

"They entered the ward to be told by the invalid that he had just been injected by Sister Godfrida. Two hours later he was dead, and later three empty vials of insulin were found."

Dr. De Corte went to police,

Three months ago, four separatist gunmen sprayed the plant with submachine-gum fire, but their assault was repelled by police guards, who killed one of them.

The Iberduero spokesman said that the bomb was planted in a steam generator in the more advanced of the two reactor units, causing heavy damage.

## Second Most Powerful

The plant, whose equipment is being supplied by the Westinghouse Corp., is to be Western Europe's second most powerful, with a generating capacity of 900 megawatts for each of the two reactors.

It is scheduled for completion late next year. The reactors have not been fueled yet, and there was no radiation hazard, the spokesman said.

ETA—and many other Basques—are opposed to the construction of the Lemóniz reactors because they are against nuclear-power plants and they resent Basque soil being used for the project by a Spanish company.

There have been numerous demonstrations against the reactors. Earlier this month, ETA claimed responsibility for a series of nighttime bombings against six Iberduero offices, conventional power facilities and vehicles owned by the company.

ETA set a deadline tomorrow for Iberduero to stop all construction work at the plant. It has threatened to kill the company's president, Pedro de Arredondo, if the warning is ignored.

The newly created Basque Council—a provisional autonomous government for the region—has demanded that the plant be reviewed.

## Andreotti Weighs Reply to Moro Kidnappers

(Continued from Page 1) they believed the kidnappers are hiding and deployed more than 15,000 policemen.

The police distributed photographs of 20 suspects in the abduction, which was carried out by 11 men and a woman. One of the 12 was believed to be wounded, because of bloodstains found on one of the getaway cars and because a pistol belonging to one of the slain bodyguards was found with three rounds missing from its clip.

Mr. Moro's five bodyguards were

killed in the attack. Police sources said that arrests were not considered imminent.

Technicians have not yet completed tests on the bloodstains. For the moment, the authorities are discounting the possibility that Mr. Moro might have been wounded in the attack.

A bullet with fibers from Mr. Moro's suit clinging to it was found in his car. Police theorized that it had merely grazed him.

About 60 spent bullets fired from Italian, Czech and Soviet weapons were found at his abduction site. The foreign-made weapons, together with reports of witnesses that some kidnappers spoke with foreign accents or in German, prompted speculation about international plots.

As Rome began to recover from the shock of the kidnapping,

the police came under heavy criticism. The car carrying Mr. Moro's bodyguard as he left a church on Monte Mario in northern Rome, it was said, was so close that it made an easy target. Other critics complained that the police concentrated on Monte Mario when the abductors had probably long since fled to another area.

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Mr. Mor

## President's Stature Enhanced

## Carter Aides Hail Victory on Canal Treaty

By Edward Walsh  
and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—After months of searching for an elusive victory to establish President Carter as a strong leader, White House officials reacted with a mixture of relief and euphoria to yesterday's Senate vote approving the first of the Panama Canal treaties.

Officially, Carter aides predicted approval of the second treaty will be as tough, perhaps tougher, than the battle that led to yesterday's vote.

But there was no denying the signs—from the round of congratulations outside the office of Hamilton Jordan to the cry of "yes" from a press office secretary as the final votes were tallied—that the Carter aides believed the President had won a major victory and, perhaps more impor-

tant, averted a potentially debilitating defeat.

Shortly after the vote, Mr. Carter, in a White House news conference, praised the Senate leadership, former President Gerald Ford and other Democratic and Republican leaders for their help in winning Senate approval of the treaty.

## Only First Step

"The vote today is, of course, only the first step in the process of ratification, but I am confident that the Senate will show the same courage and foresight when it considers the second treaty," the President said. "This is a promising step toward a new era in our relationships with Panama and all of Latin America."

Privately, White House officials said that there were three senators, in addition to the 68 who voted for the treaty, who

had promised the administration their votes if needed.

And while White House aides prepared for a hard battle on the second treaty, there was an underlying confidence that those senators who stuck with the administration through the first vote would not switch sides on the second.

## Strong Victory Needed

Six months ago, White House aides began admitting that they badly needed a strong victory to prevent further erosion of Mr. Carter's popular support. They made a major push on the President's national energy legislation; but as the months passed and that legislation remained bogged down in the Senate, the erosion accelerated.

With the President's prestige and months of intensive White House lobbying behind the canal treaties, a loss would have been a severe blow to Mr. Carter's credibility as a national leader.

"Politically, it was obviously very important," a White House official said of the vote.

The lobbying continued to the last moment and included telephone calls by the President Sunday to 16 senators who were considered to be against the treaties.

"I thought he had gone crazy," a senior aide said. But he added that in the Sunday calls the President switched one vote and got one of the three "if needed" commitments.

## Other Winners

Aside from Mr. Carter, the big winners in yesterday's vote were the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, Robert Byrd, D-W-Va., and Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Sen. Byrd has been criticized by the White House and others for his reluctance to crack the whip on the President's behalf. But he orchestrated the Panama treaties with a skill that won commendation from administration officials. Sen. Byrd delayed his endorsement of the treaties until he judged that the political climate permitted their favorable consideration. He then allowed hesitant senators to gain credit with their constituents for winning concessions from the administration as a condition of their support.

Sen. Baker's role entailed even greater political risk for the treaties had divided the Republican party since Ronald Reagan made them an issue in his most-successful 1976 challenge to Mr. Ford.

Conservative elements in the party warned that anyone who backed the treaties would rule himself out of consideration for the 1980 Republican nomination.

Sen. Byrd gained much publicity for the concessions that he won during a trip to Panama, and then skillfully worked the political climate to his favor. He then allowed hesitant senators to gain credit with their constituents for winning concessions from the administration as a condition of their support.

Government affidavits said that Miss Krall was personally acquainted with the Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations, Dinh Ba Thi, who was asked to leave the United States after being named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the case, and that she was also acquainted with Mr. Truong.

Mr. Bell said in his affidavit that the "disclosure to a foreign government" of the classified documents that the FBI allegedly found in a package carried by Keyseat would "prejudice our relations with foreign countries, interfere with our policies regarding Southeast Asia, and alienate individuals in foreign countries including officials of foreign governments who were supplying information to the U.S. government."

Dropped Espionage Charge

The Justice Department dropped more serious charges of espionage, which would have required proving that the stolen

## House Moves Bill On U.S. 'Goals'

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which sets a national goal of reducing unemployment to 4 per cent by 1983 but stop short of requiring government action to meet that target, was passed by the House yesterday. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The House vote was 357 to 152, divided largely along party lines. The bill had been significantly modified, with the removal of language that would have obliged the government to take steps to meet the unemployment target. As a result, the version passed yesterday is largely symbolic with "goals" that are unlikely ever to be met. Among them are calls for giving farmers 100 per cent parity, for reducing inflation, for balancing the budget, considering foreign importants' impact on the economy and for providing part-time jobs for working mothers.

## Turkish Students Protest Killings

ISTANBUL, March 17 (Reuters).—Several thousand leftist students marched through streets around Istanbul University today to protest the killing of six colleagues yesterday. Many others were still on the campus, which officially closed last night following the attack in which unknown assailants threw explosives and fired on students near the main gates. Five students were killed and one of several dozen injured died later in a hospital.

Riot police cordoned off the campus today. Others kept a close watch on marchers chanting anti-rightist slogans. There were no reports of incidents.

## 22 Die, Hundreds Hurt In New Delhi Tornado

NEW DELHI, March 17 (AP).—A tornado hit the northern outskirts of this city tonight, killing 22 persons and injuring about 700, authorities reported. The bluster swept the campus of Delhi University, shattering windows and toppling trees and steel telephone poles. It plowed through three radio transmitting towers nearby, leaving only one standing, and collapsed housing at an army installation.

## U.S. Delays Full Coal-Strike Injunction

By Helen Dewar:

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—The government, backed by the coal industry and the United Mine Workers, postponed today a request for a full 60-day Taft-Hartley injunction against the coal strike, in hopes of improving the climate for UMW ratification of a new contract next week.

Sources said that the Justice Department, with industry and union support, would ask U.S. District Judge Andrew Robinson to extend for another two weeks the temporary, strike-restraining order he imposed under Taft-Hartley last week.

This would have the effect of

## 9 Hostages Released From Munich Bank

MUNICH, March 17 (UPI).—A man who seized nine hostages at gunpoint in a bank surrendered without violence early today after a 12-hour holdout police reported.

The 22-year-old German had demanded the release from jail of a woman being held on a narcotics charge but when she was confronted with him in the bank, she said that she had never seen him before.

## Greek Armed Forces To Include Women

ATHENS, March 17 (AP).—A government decree took effect today permitting women to volunteer for the nation's armed forces and be eligible for the draft in time of war.

The decree excludes them only from front-line duty.

delaying the full 60-day injunction and the government's cutoff of food stamps to those who continue striking in defiance of a final Taft-Hartley order—until after the scheduled March 24 contract-ratification vote.

## Existing Law

The Justice Department has concluded that existing law requires a food-stamp cutoff after a final injunction is issued. Hence the cutoff remains a threat in case the contract is rejected.

Optimism that ratification would come easily this time dimmed Wednesday night when the UMW's Bargaining Council voted in favor of the pact by the unexpectedly close margin of 22 to 17.

This was closer than the 35-13 vote of approval that the council gave an earlier contract offer that was later rejected by more than 2 to 1 by the union's 160,000 striking miners.

There were mixed assessments of the impact of the vote of the 28-member council, composed of top UMW national and regional officials. Some members who supported the earlier proposal appeared to be trying to find a firmer footing this time, although the vote is generally viewed as a setback to ratification prospects.

## Major Concessions

Although the Bituminous Coal Operators Association has made major concessions on health and pension benefits as well as wildcat strike curbs, there is still controversy over proposed health care deductibles of up to \$200 a year, pension inequities and production incentives.

UMW miners continued to demand the temporary Taft-Hartley back-to-work order, although the government reported a continued rise in the number of non-UMW miners returning to operation under the order's ban on picketing.



Johnny Harris in his Holman prison cell. United Press International.

## Defense Fights to Save Him

## Soviet Papers Support Black Doomed for Alabama Slaying

ATMORE, Ala., March 17 (AP).

Johnny Harris, sentenced to die for the slaying of a prison guard, has drawn the support of Soviet newspapers as his attorneys prepare a new challenge to his death sentence.

Harris, 21, was scheduled to die last Friday in the electric chair at Holman Prison near here, but three days earlier a federal judge granted a 60-day postponement to allow further appeals.

The judge, Virgil Pittman, also made it clear that he would continue to postpone Harris's execution as long as appeals proceed with "cautious speed." Appeals to federal courts, as well as new state pleadings, make it likely that there will be no final ruling on the Harris case for at least a year.

## 19-Century Law

Harris was convicted in 1975 on a capital murder charge growing out of the fatal stabbing of guard Luell Barrow during a 1974 rebellion at the Fountain Correctional Center.

He was convicted under a 19th-century law that requires the death penalty for inmates convicted of murder while serving a life sentence. Harris was serving five life sentences for rape and robbery at the time that Mr. Barrow was taken hostage and slain.

Harris claims that he was forced to take part in the uprising by armed inmates and that he did not stab the guard. His attorneys have challenged the verdict on other grounds as well. The Alabama Supreme Court last year rejected their appeal.

## The Appeal Still Can Go

The appeal still can go to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has not yet ruled directly on the constitutionality of a law such as the one Harris was convicted under. In the meantime, Harris's attorneys are opening a new defense, challenging the validity of the five life sentences.

One attorney, Clint Brown of Mobile, said that injustices to Harris, a black, began when his family moved into a white neighborhood in Birmingham in 1968.

The family was harassed, Mr. Brown said, and Harris was accused of a rape and four robberies.

He said that Harris was not

## Avoids Trial: Faces Prison Fine

## Hanna Pleads Guilty in Korean Bribe Case

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).

Former Rep. Richard Hanna, a California Democrat who is the only present or former congressman charged in the South Korean influence-buying scandal, pleaded guilty today to one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government. By doing so, he avoided a trial scheduled to begin next week on a 40-count indictment.

He could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. No sentencing date was set pending a probation report on Mr. Hanna, who served in Congress from 1963 to 1974.

In his plea, reached in a bargaining pact with the prosecutor, Mr. Hanna admitted that he had agreed with South Korean businessman Tongsun Park to use the power of his office and position as a congressman to further Mr. Park's financial interests.

## Payment Received

For these acts, Mr. Hanna received from Mr. Park substantial amounts of "money and other material considerations," according to the plea-bargaining agreement.

When called to the bench by chief U.S. District Judge William Bryant, Mr. Hanna attempted to explain what got him into his predicament. The judge said that all he wanted to know was whether any pressure was put on Mr. Hanna to plead guilty.

Prosecutor Jeffrey White told Judge Bryant what the government expected to show if the trial went on as scheduled.

Mr. White told the judge that there is no evidence that Mr. Hanna paid any money to any other congressman.

## Richard Hanna

gressmen or in any way acting as an agent of the South Korean government.

Mr. Hanna's plea came on the day the government was to present its first witness in the trial of the only other person charged with crimes in the South Korean scandal, Hancho Kim, a South Korean-born cosmetics salesman who is also charged with defrauding the government.

Mr. White told the judge that there is no evidence that Mr. Hanna paid any money to any other congressman.

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Mr. Hanna's role, as outlined by the Justice Department attorney, was to help Tongsun Park become seller's agent for California rice to South Korea, thereby enabling Mr. Park to earn substantial commissions.

Rice Transactions

Mr. Hanna also recommended to the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and other South Korean government officials that Mr. Park be designated as agent of the California rice sellers, Mr. White said. Mr. Hanna then introduced the Korean businessman to California rice growers, recommending him to their agent, the lawyer said.

For this and other help to Mr. Park, Mr. Hanna received large sums of money, Mr. White told the court.

In the original indictment, returned on Oct. 14, Mr. Hanna was charged with conspiracy, bribery, accepting an illegal gratuity, mail fraud and violating the law that requires registration of foreign agents.

The government dropped 39 counts in return for his plea to the conspiracy charge.

The government handed Judge Bryant a 33-page recitation of the case it would have brought against Mr. Hanna, all of it indicating strong evidence of a conspiracy with Tongsun Park as agent of the South Korean government.

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## THE ART MARKET: Baroque Catches the Public's Eye

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 17 (IHT)—After years of admiring abstract design and pure form, taste is turning toward luscious ornate art. Gone is the praise for geometricism and abstraction, stark-naked materials and austere colors. Now, the more colorful and baroque, the better.

At auction this trend is drastically changing the price scale for furniture and objets d'art. Monday at a sale conducted at

Drouot, Rive Gauche by auctioneer Daniel Delaporte, assisted by experts André Pacitti for 19th and 20th-century painting, Marc Revillon d'Apres for 18th and 19th-century furniture and objets d'art, and Félix Marcilhac for some art nouveau pieces, some striking contrasts could be observed.

Neoclassical pieces were definitely cheap while neo-roccoco and delirious art nouveau items were going through the roof.

An interesting piece was overlooked because of its neo-roman inspiration. This was a tall ovoid ewer made of pewter with a long sinuous spout. On the underside, a date, 1848, had been engraved. This is quite rare on pewter, which is not easily datable. At 840 francs, the piece was a giveaway.

### Overelaborate

Not so a tall vase, also made of pewter, with half-naked draped women perched on the shoulder in unlikely postures. The piece, signed by Madras, a conventional sculptor of the late 19th century, went up to 2,130 francs. Only four years ago, the two prices would probably have read the other way around.

But this was nothing compared with the extravagant prices commanded by Napoleon III furniture of the over-elaborate kind. A fussy rosewood *armoire à glace*, or wardrobe with a mirror fitted into its single door, brought a whopping 13,700 francs. A matching *bonheur du jour* with contorted legs and an elaborate cabinet perched on the table, further "enhanced" by Sévres porcelain plaques in the veneer, went up to 13,000 francs.

Remarkably, when a sober mahogany bookcase of the same period was offered, it aroused no interest. The neo-Louis XVI fluted plasters separating the three doors of the low, well-proportioned piece are not attuned to the present mood. It fetched 2,204 francs, which is about as little as one can hope to pay for a homely piece of furniture 180 centimeters high, 180 centimeters long of just over a hundred years ago.

Similar contrasts could be noted the following day at another Drouot sale, a *vente judiciaire* held on legal grounds in which every item is sold. There are no reserve prices but no guarantees concerning period, condi-

tion, etc., since these might allow buyers to return pieces should they later discover a discrepancy with the auctioneer's description. Such conditions discourage amateurs, leaving the floor to professionals and Drouot habitués who know what they buy. At such sales, prices, unaffected by the whims of inexperienced private buyers, reflect current market trends.

This makes the figure of 3,100 francs paid for a tiny Napoleon III casket designed as a miniature cabinet all the more significant. Its limited attraction was chiefly some oval glass plaques painted with flowers and plants on the underside—*feuilles sous verre*—set into the black painted walls.

### Paintings

But when it came to the sober Restauration period or the Louis XVI style, prices were low. A pair of charming ormolu candlesticks made about 1830 went for 270 francs. Later, a fine Louis XVI mahogany commode was bought by a Paris dealer for only 11,980 francs. It is the kind of piece that would have been priced at between 60,000 and 80,000 francs in expensive gal-

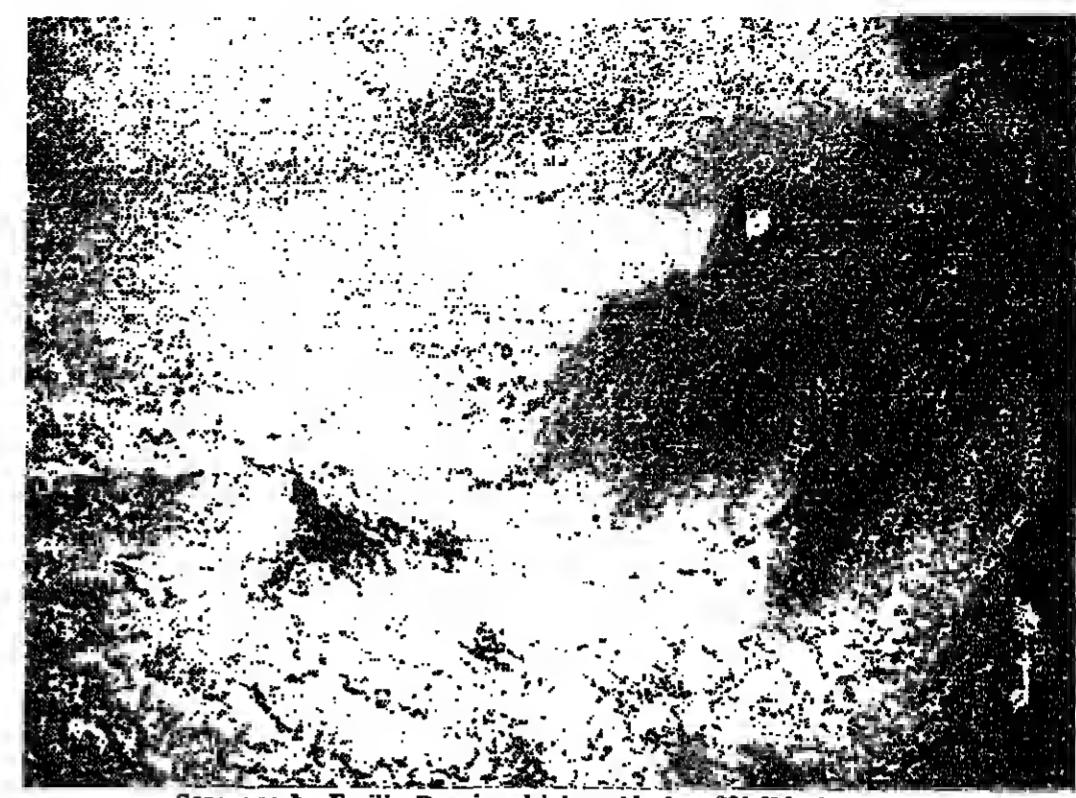
leries six or seven years ago.

Remarkably enough, the trend seems to apply to every category.

The paintings sold Monday by Daniel Delaporte reflected much the same distaste for the austere and the same enthusiasm for the picturesque. A quiet sunset river landscape in the Barbizon manner by Jacques-Henry Delphy (1827-1887), with golden clouds reflected in the dark water, sold for only 2,000 francs. A fine still life by Antoine Vollon (1833-1900), a contemporary of Courbet and a good painter in a realistic manner, made 7,298 francs.

But when it came to a huge affair painted in 1876 by academic painter Henry Picou (1824-1895), the room throbbed with excitement. The picture illustrated a game of chess played in an "Indian temple," human figures seated on the marble checkered floor serving as pawns.

The artist probably derived his model from contemporary wood blocks of Indian architecture and costumes. It is poorly painted, cheap-looking and ludicrous—a fitting piece for the official Salon of 1876, for which Picou painted it. It rose to 123,370 francs, a fantastic price which disappoint-



Seascape by Emilio Boggio which sold for 221,670 francs.

ed the auctioneer and expert, who had been hoping to get even more.

Only one work done in a style corresponding to the tastes of

five years ago, when impressionism and austere abstraction were the order of the day, sold well.

It was an impressionist landscape by Emilio Boggio (1857-1920), owing much to Manet's compositions. Boggio, born of Italian parents in Venezuela, came to France in 1882, went back to Caracas at the age of 13 and finally came back to France in 1883, when he settled for good and received French citizenship. He died at Auvers, a shrine of French impressionism. Nevertheless, he is considered a national glory in Venezuela and it is to

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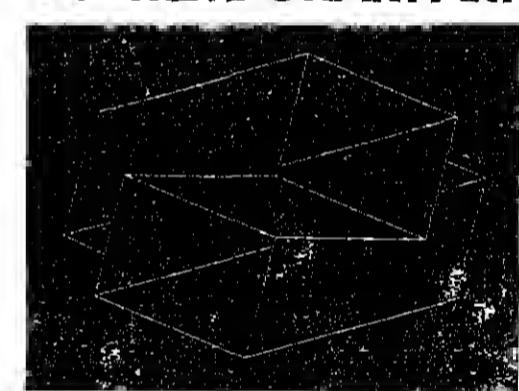
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## Dollar Hits Record Low Of 230 to Yen in Tokyo

LONDON, March 17 (AP-DO)—The dollar fell 2 yen to a record low of about 230 yen in Tokyo today and later continued to move lower in Europe.

Initially, the strength of the yen pulled other currencies up with it against the dollar in European trading. However, as the day wore on, European central bank participants for the dollar and short-covering purchases by Commercial banks helped the U.S. currency to finish the day with gains against most European currencies.

In Tokyo, the dollar moved into record low territory despite estimated support purchases of \$200 million. Later, in Europe, the dollar dived as low as 226.60 yen before recovering at the end of the day to 230.50.

Although the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate 0.75 points to 4.5 per cent on Wednesday and imposed restrictions on short-term and medium-term purchases of yen instruments by non-residents, the Japanese central bank also had to make substantial purchases of dollars on other days to reduce the upward pressure.

Altogether, the central bank's purchases during the week were estimated at more than \$800 million. Despite this, the dollar fell against the yen by about 2.3 per cent over the week.

One reason for the upward pressure on the yen was the announcement yesterday that Japan's current account surplus for trade in goods and services had reached a record \$1.2 billion in February compared with a \$833-million surplus a year earlier.

In European trading today most of the activity occurred in the morning when the dollar declined from yesterday's late levels. However, by the end of the day, it was higher against the major currencies apart from the French franc.

A late rate against the mark was 2,046.00, up from 2,024.00. Though the Bundesbank refrained from intervening at the Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange

**UCLA Economists Revise U.S. GNP Growth Forecast**

LOS ANGELES, March 17—Economists at the University of California at Los Angeles today revised downward their forecast for 1978 growth in the U.S. gross national product, but maintained that the economy appears to be in excellent shape.

The forecast calls for a 4.8-per-cent growth in GNP after accounting for inflation, down from the 4.9 per cent predicted in December. Among the major forecasters, UCLA remains one of the most optimistic. Bank of America yesterday predicted a 4.5-per-cent growth rate for the United States and a 4.3-per-cent increase in global production.

The UCLA revision reflects sluggish first-quarter growth resulting from a severe winter and the coal strike. "But that does not significantly weaken the outlook for 1978 as a whole," Larry Kimball, director of UCLA's forecasting model, said.

The projection conceded a 10-per-cent chance of a recession in 1978 fueled by inflation and reduced consumer spending. "The best bet is continued strong GNP growth of about 4.4 per cent in 1978," Mr. Kimball said.

There is a danger, he said, that the government might overreact to the potential of recession and overstimulate the economy, resulting in higher inflation.

**France Records A Surplus in Its Trade in Month**

PARIS, March 17 (AP-DO)—France's seasonally adjusted trade recorded a surplus of \$4 million francs in February compared with a deficit of 1,854 billion in January and a deficit of 1,822 billion francs in February, 1977, the Trade Ministry said today.

Adjusted imports amounted to 26,547 billion francs, down from 26,731 billion in January but up from 26,988 billion a year ago. Exports increased to 26,611 billion francs from 26,877 billion a month earlier and 25,374 billion in February, 1977.

For the first two months, France had a seasonally adjusted deficit of 1,780 billion francs compared with a deficit of 4,080 billion in the like 1977 period.

On an unadjusted basis, France recorded a surplus of 1,73 million francs in February compared with a deficit of 2,635 billion a month earlier and 1,572 billion a year earlier.

Unadjusted imports totaled 28,644 billion francs, up from 28,537 billion in January, and 27,033 billion in February last year. Exports amounted to 28,512 billion francs, up from 25,902 in January and 25,521 in February, 1977.

For the first two months of this year, France had an unadjusted deficit of 2,512 billion francs versus a deficit of 4,571 billion in the like 1977 period.

fixing of 2,034.2, it was said, to have absorbed some dollars at other times.

However, the dollar eased against the French franc to 4,977.6 from 4,946 ahead of Sunday's final round of voting in the French general elections. A dealer said that market participants were anticipating a return to power of the present Gaullist-Republican coalition, albeit with a smaller majority.

If so, perhaps some of the money moved out of France in anticipation of a Socialist-Communist victory might return and thereby push up the franc, the dealer argued.

Sterling fell to \$1.9075 from \$1.9150. While the dollar gained against the Guillen currencies, it eased slightly against the lire to 855.30 from 856.50.

Although the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate 0.75 points to 4.5 per cent on Wednesday and imposed restrictions on short-term and medium-term purchases of yen instruments by non-residents, the Japanese central bank also had to make substantial purchases of dollars on other days to reduce the upward pressure.

Altogether, the central bank's purchases during the week were estimated at more than \$800 million.

Despite this, the dollar fell against the yen by about 2.3 per cent over the week.

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A late rate against the mark was 2,046.00, up from 2,024.00. Though the Bundesbank refrained from intervening at the Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange

cut its discount rate 0.75 points to 4.5 per cent on Wednesday and imposed restrictions on short-term and medium-term purchases of yen instruments by non-residents, the Japanese central bank also had to make substantial purchases of dollars on other days to reduce the upward pressure.

Altogether, the central bank's purchases during the week were estimated at more than \$800 million.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

12 Month - Stock  
High, Low, Div in \$ Yld, P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close

(Continued from Page 81)

12 Month - Stock  
High, Low, Div in \$ Yld, P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close12 Month - Stock  
High, Low, Div in \$ Yld, P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close12 Month - Stock  
High, Low, Div in \$ Yld, P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close12 Month - Stock  
High, Low, Div in \$ Yld, P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close12 Month - Stock  
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

PALM READING—By Tap Osborn

ACROSS  
 1 Wherewithal  
 2 Fifth wheel  
 3 Who's who  
 4 Day dream  
 5 Italian hand  
 6 Potency's  
 7 Power's former  
 8 State  
 9 State or city in  
 10 Brazil  
 11 Palm  
 12 Palmate  
 13 Upper crust  
 14 Wellington's  
 15 Napoleon's  
 16 The ram  
 17 Paris  
 18 King of the mill  
 19 But, to Brutes  
 20 Barns marred  
 21 Indy "90"  
 22 Smart attack  
 23 Fox  
 24 Faver  
 25 Al of films  
 26 Battle site: I.B.P.  
 27 Jeopardy, at  
 28 These  
 29 Teeth: Comb.  
 30 Form  
 31 Part of A.E.C.  
 32 Get... or  
 33 Member of a  
 34 Certain college  
 35 Power or Marie  
 36 Wayne's  
 37 Dwindle  
 38 Fortune,  
 39 Make more  
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 41 "How like"  
 42 Good days  
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 785 Goddess  
 786 Good sign  
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 824 Underworld  
 825 Goddess  
 826 Good sign  
 827 Good sender

## Moser-Proell Captures A Giant Slalom Victory For the Season Finale

AROSA, Switzerland, March 17 (UPI)—In a spectacular, controversial end to today's women's World Cup season, Austria's downhill skiing queen Annemarie Moser-Proell won her first giant slalom race in more than a year and captured second place in the overall standings in the last event of the winter.

But it was more than three hours before the 24-year-old idol of Austrian skiing knew that she had won, after one race official claimed that she had missed a gate on the home stretch of the second run.

Unable to decide whether to disqualify her, a five-man jury appointed by the International Ski Federation flew to Zurich for a closer look at slow-motion television playbacks before telephoning its decision to place her first.

147 Points

Earlier, millions of television viewers saw Moser-Proell capture both slalom runs without apparent mishap to pick up maximum marks and move on to 147 World Cup points, pushing last season's World Cup champion, Switzerland's Line-Marie Moretto, into third place.

Victory here also meant the Austrian woman ended the season only seven points behind Hanneli Wenzel, Liechtenstein's new World Cup champion. But not even that was enough to satisfy her.

"Morally, I have won the cup," she said after today's race, referring to the giant slalom at Val D'Isere early in the season where she was disqualified from second place and lost 20 World Cup points because her dress did not comply with official rules.

Skiing with elegant ease and technical brilliance, Moser-Proell

—five times a World Cup winner—never looked like giving ground to the recognized slalom specialists as she swept to her first giant slalom victory since returning to competitive skiing in December, 1976, a year after she had retired.

Epple Second

Her combined time of 2:36.54 was more than 1 1/2 seconds faster than Irene Epple of West Germany who finished second in 2:37.91.

Moretto, who placed sixth in the opening run, tried desperately to narrow the gap in the second, but found Moser-Proell is determined form and only managed to climb to third place.

This, however, was high enough for her to retain her giant slalom title and stave off the challenge of Hanneli Wenzel, the only person who could have caught her.

Wenzel could only place eighth, although this did not affect the overall 1977-78 World Cup title, which she had won before today's race.

3:00 Down

The gate that caused the trouble in Moser-Proell's victory—the 40th in the 48-gate second run—proved to be the end of the road for three of her strongest challengers—West Germany's Maria Epple (younger sister of Irene), Abbi Fisher of Conway, N.H., and Fabienne Serrat of France all of whom fell there.

It also knocked more than a second off Cindy Nelson's time, but the woman from Lutsen, Minn., managed to place a combined fourth. Another American, Christine Cooper was not as fortunate.

Initially placed 22d, she thought that she had successfully completed both runs of the 1,400-meter course before the judges were informed that she, like Moser-Proell, also had apparently missed a gate. This time, the jury upheld the verdict and disqualified her.

Experts here said that the conditions were in favor of the down-hillers like Moser-Proell—quicker, hard and not too bumpy.

The race was to have been held yesterday, but heavy winds caused a 24-hour postponement and more than 60 centimeters of snow fell overnight.

Today's Results

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria	5:26.54
2. Irene Epple, West Germany	5:37.91
3. Cindy Nelson, Moretto, Switzerland	5:38.14
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	5:39.27
5. Irene Epple, Austria	5:39.28
6. Fabienne Serrat, France	5:39.30
7. Hanneli Wenzel, Austria	5:39.78
8. Hanneli Wenzel, Austria	5:39.78
9. Vicki Fleckenstein, U.S.	5:39.93
10. Regine Moeslechner, Austria	5:39.15



Associated Press  
French rugby team lines up for practice to prepare to meet Wales in a crucial Five Nations match in Cardiff.

### Spring Training

## Messersmith Injures Shoulder, Could Be Out for Season

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Whenever someone asked New York Yankees manager Billy Martin what he was going to do with all those terrific pitchers he had on hand, Martin would retort: "You can never have too much pitching." Maybe he was right.

The Yankees' crowded staff was packed as people thought it might be this season. Andy Messersmith, who became a Yankee last winter while recovering from elbow surgery, was on his way back to New York last night to be examined by a Yankees team physician after suffering a shoulder separation during a routine play at first base yesterday.

The 32-year-old right-hander, who led the National League in 1976 in shutouts (17), games started (40), and complete games (19), may be out for the season. He tripped over the bag while covering first base during the Yankees' 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox, an accident frighteningly similar to the one which led to last year's operation, when he fell on his elbow on the mound while trying to field a line drive.

**Rotation Slot**  
Messersmith, a 20-game winner last year, had been almost certain to break into the Yankees' starting rotation. There were at least a dozen pitchers fighting for five spots on the world champions' roster, but Messersmith, who won a celebrated free-agent case in court two

years ago, had been throwing well.

"The kid has worked so hard," said executive vice-president Al Rosen. "He was depressed as hell. You can imagine how he feels."

The Yankees went on to win the game in 10 innings, 3-2, on Joe Lefebvre's RBI single that scored Mickey Rivers.

In other exhibition games yesterday, Atlanta downed Baltimore, 4-2, Boston beat Houston, 3-2; St. Louis rallied to beat Detroit, 8-3; Kansas City beat Pittsburgh, 8-6; Minnesota topped Montreal, 6-3; the New York Mets surprised Toronto, 8-2; Philadelphia routed Cincinnati, 14-4; Chicago edged Cleveland, 11-7; Oakland cruised San Diego, 19-0; California defeated Seattle, 10-0 and San Francisco topped Milwaukee, 8-2.

**Caves Give Up 2**

Phil Niekro, Craig Skok and Tommy Boggs held the Orioles to two hits as the Braves rolled to victory. Georges Scott belted a winning home run and Jim Rice had three RBIs to lead the Red Sox over the Astros. The Cards scored four eighth-inning runs to top the Tigers.

U.L. Washington hit a two-run single in the sixth inning to highlight the five-run inning and Willie Wilson added two RBIs to lead the Royals over the Pirates.

Dale Soderholm blistered a three-run homer over the left field fence that was to give the Twins the victory over the Expos. John Stearns hit a solo homer in the fourth inning for the deciding run and Ed Kranepool had another homer as the Mets downed the Blue Jays.

**Phillies Score Seven Runs**

In the fourth inning as Larry Bowa and Gary Maddox drove in two runs and Richie Hebner and Bob Boone both had homers to aid the rout of the Reds. The



Associated Press  
Pitcher Andy Messersmith collapses in pain after injuring shoulder in play at first

Cubs exploded for six runs in

the eighth inning led by Mike Kelleher's two run single and Mike Semper's two-double. Gary Thomassen had to eighth-inning

Oakland after being traded by home runs in his first game for Oakland after being traded by the Giants for Vila Blue, sparking an 11-run inning that led the A's

triumph over San Diego.

Don Aase and Ken Brett combined for a six-hitter as the Angels scored their seventh victory in nine exhibition games.

**Kentucky and Michigan State Advance in NCAA Tourney**

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Kentucky and Michigan State won as expected last night and advanced to the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Midwest regionals while UCLA suffered a knockout from the Arkansas in the West.

After a two-hour meeting with baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, the presidents of the National and American Leagues and Giants' owner Bob Lurie, Moscone said, "I am making a recommendation to the parks and recreation commission which, if followed, will clear the path for the Oakland A's to move to Denver.

"However, matters concerning this issue may be in litigation and on the advice of the city attorney I am making no further statement on the recommendations," he said.

The top-ranked Wildcats took a 91-69 decision over Miami of Ohio, the team that upset defending national champion Marquette last weekend.

The victory earned Kentucky, the top-ranked college basketball team, a berth in tomorrow's

Midwest finals at Dayton, Ohio, against fourth-ranked Michigan State, a 90-69 conqueror of Western Kentucky.

Arkansas turned back second-ranked UCLA 74-70 in the West regionals.

Mike Phillips scored 24 points

to lead Kentucky's rout. Phillips scored five of Kentucky's first seven baskets of the second half when he hit 14 points.

Gregory Kelser and Robert Chapman scored 23 points each to lead Michigan State over Western Kentucky.

Michigan State, 25-4, never was behind in the game and hit 50 per cent of its shots from the field to open up a 39-29 halftime lead.

Marvin Delph and Sidney Moncrief sparked Arkansas to a 16-

point lead at the first half and the Razorbacks held off a furious second-half charge by UCLA to beat the Pacific-8 champions.

Chris Pook, president of the Long Beach Grand Prix Association, said \$300,000 was sent to the constructors last week to pay air fares for crews and air freight for cars coming to the event on April 2. "We originally thought we could handle the transportation cheaper from our end but we lost the battle," he said.

**NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Philadelphia 47 25 .618 —

NY 47 25 .618 —

Boston 22 40 .333 1 1/2

Baltimore 25 40 .356 21

New Jersey 18 52 .281 30 1/2

Central Division

San Antonio 42 26 .618 —

Washington 32 21 .537 8 1/2

Cleveland 34 31 .489 1 1/2

Atlanta 34 35 .488 9 1/2

Houston 24 41 .378 19 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver 42 26 .618 —

Milwaukee 25 32 .515 1

Chicago 24 36 .490 9

Detroit 25 27 .464 10 1/2

Kansas City 25 41 .389 19 1/2

Indiana 25 42 .382 16

**U.S. West Grand Prix Discounts Argument**

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 17 (Reuters)—Organizers of the U.S. West Grand Prix motor race have denied that a controversy between Formula One constructors has jeopardized the race.

Mike Phillips, president of the

Long Beach Grand Prix Association, said \$300,000 was sent to the

constructors last week to pay air

fares for crews and air freight

for cars coming to the event on

April 2. "We originally thought we could handle the transportation cheaper from our end but we lost the battle," he said.

**WHA Results**

Thursday's Games

Quebec 5 Indianapolis 2 (O'Gorman 2,

P. Burdette, S. Turner 2, D. Trice,

Merrill 1).

**Golf Insurance**

KUALA LUMPUR, March 17 (Reuters)—The organizers of the Malaysian Open golf championships, which started yesterday, have hired a medicine man to guard against rain interfering with the tournament.

## France Meets Wales

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, March 17 (UPI)—The French are "frightened to death" of Wales and the Welsh are sated with rugby, if you believe the two coaches, Jean Desclaux and John Davies. Jean Desclaux and John Davies

each and Ireland at 81. France has the edge against Wales, though, with nine victories to seven losses and three ties.

What is new is the simultaneous reign of both since 1976, whereas in the past their strong period alternated. Home advantage alone has decided them recently. The grand slam—a sweep of all four championship games—went to Wales in 1976 with a 19-13 victory in Cardiff and to France last year by 16-6 in Paris.

Never before have grand-slam winners of the two previous years met with the grand-slam rubber at stake in the third year. If Wales wins, it will be the first time anyone has won in consecutive years since 1933 and 1934.

Irish players St. Patrick's Day outside London today preparing for their match on the fifth and last Saturday. That Twickenham result will settle the middle of this year's standings. Scotland has already finished alone at the bottom with four losses.

Welsh players St. Patrick's Day outside London today preparing for their match on the fifth and last Saturday. That Twickenham result will settle the middle of this year's standings. Scotland has already finished alone at the bottom with four losses.

Experience has been delaying the decline of the proud Welsh team of the 1970s. The seven

Welsh backs announced for tomorrow average 29 years old, or five years more than the French backs. In terms of international games played, the Welsh average is 31 and 10.

Five of the French backs are in their first international season, and wings Daniel Bustaf and Guy Noves will be playing their first Five Nations game tomorrow. Gareth Edwards, probably the best scrumhalf Jerome

is the line-out specialist. Whatever the score tomorrow—the champion's has gone four years without a single tie, so a tie is like overdrive loss at Twickenham—the big question is: is great rugby still possible?

While Wales' intensity has been improving, the French have been improving, too. Gareth Edwards probably the best scrumhalf in rugby history, first player for Wales in 1967 (against France) and is now 30, with 52 internationals behind him. French scrumhalf Jerome Gallon is 22 and has played three times.

The new backs were brought in this year to open up France's attacking game, and have yet to do it. Welsh backs can't hard to rattle. Welsh placekicking is also a danger, although France, showing previously uncharacteristic discipline, has been drawing fewer penalties than its opposition lately.

Art Buchwald

## The Joy of Sprinkling

WASHINGTON—In all the controversy being raised about the amounts of sugar used on breakfast cereals, everyone against them has mentioned the danger to children's teeth. But no one has brought forward the argument against what they have done to the moral fiber of our youth.

When I was a child, all dry breakfast cereals came uncoated. My generation put its own sugar on cornflakes and Wheaties. This required

Buchwald

to his sister, so I had to reach across the table and grab the bowl, and spill all her leftover milk on her.

It wasn't just a question of how much sugar you wanted on your Post Toasties. The beauty of the non-sugarcusted flakes was that it gave you something extra to do at breakfast.

Putting your own sugar on your cereal gave one a sense of responsibility, and when doing it you were always reminded about the starving people in China.

The head of the house would say as you were doing it, "Don't waste the sugar. Remember the starving people in China."

To this day, every time I eat dry cereal my thoughts immediately go to the starving people of China, and I wonder how they're doing.

It seems to me that something

went out of the backbone of American children when the cereal companies decided to "fix" their flakes. They took away the joy of sprinkling.

It was the first of many big brother acts that large corporations in the country have been guilty of, and I date the decline and fall of the American spirit to the day the cereal companies began sweetening their own products.

Today's kids are so used to having their own cereal sugar-coated that they cannot conceive of a time when their parents actually had to fight for the sugar bowl.

I know that in my house, every time I have made the point that we once had to dig in and scoop out every grain of sugar for ourselves I get nothing but yawns.

The kids don't want to hear what it was like to hold your hand over the cereal bowl and have to sprinkle the sugar evenly, not only in the middle, but around the sides as well.

Our children have grown up to believe that for the rest of their lives there will always be someone else to put sugar on their food. It comes as a terrible shock to them when they reach puberty and discover that life is not all frosty flakes.

Speaking for myself, I know that if someone had coated my flakes when I was a kid I would have never known the joy of sprinkling, and also the teeth in my mouth, most probably would not be my own.

### Chess Championship To Begin July 16

AMSTERDAM, March 17 (UPI)—The world chess championship series between titleholder Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and challenger Victor Korchnoi, a stateless former Soviet citizen, will start July 16, the international chess federation announced today.

The series, to be played at Baguio City in the Philippines, will last until a contestant has won six matches.

### AMERICA CALLING

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BUDAPEST JEGINTO XEMIPE  
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DGN41CT RWE22PV

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## MOVIES IN PARIS

## Chabrol Goes to New World But Takes Old Technique

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—It is the ambition of most European directors to go to America. Days of the great Hollywood studios every European director who achieved reputation has "hitched" to the California movie mills. Murnau, Paul Leni, Fritz Lang, Lubitsch, Korda, Pastore, Buschowetz, Eisenstein, Jacques Feyder and Hitchcock found the call irresistible. Long-term studio contracts belong to the past, but today one would search far and in vain for a European director who would reject the opportunity of trying his hand on the other side of the Atlantic.

Claude Lelouch, Marie-France Pisier, Mikos Forman, Polanski, John Schlesinger and Werner Herzog have followed the trail of their distinguished forerunners and Francois Truffaut and Rainer Werner Fassbinder are preparing for the leap. "Blood Relatives" (at the Biarritz and the Carlton in English and bearing the French title "Les Liens du Sang") is Claude Chabrol's first film to be made in North America. A Franco-Canadian production, it was shot in Montreal, but as police headquarters and bourgeois households are much the same the world over, it might as well have gone before the cameras on home ground.

From Canada, Chabrol has brought back nothing very new. He set forth on his expedition with the scenario of a detective novel and a hand of French players, adding to his company several English-speaking actors: Donald Sutherland, Donald Pleasence, David Hemmings and Ian Ireland. The result—with the French participants dubbed into English for the original version—closely resembles Chabrol's

recent work in France with its dialogue in translation.

It begins with the customary shock treatment: A young girl has been brutally stabbed to death in a dark alley and the solving of the mystery becomes the duty of a police investigator (Sutherland). His probing reveals the conflict in a middle-class home in which a girl, envious of her cousin's affete with her brother, spins deceptive tales to mislead justice. It is acceptably presented with Andre Landry as the lying adolescent. Lisa Langlois as the victim, Stephane Audran as an imperious housewife (an assignment foreign to her style and one that she brings off to her credit), Laurent Naïf as the boy accused of the killing, David Hemmings as an office manager and Donald Pleasence as a parent with a jail record who is held for questioning. Chabrol has engineered it in his familiar manner with the accent on horror and suspense, but travel has not broadened either his choice of material or his directorial practice.

"Le Bois de Bouleau" (at the Elysee Lincoln and the Quintette in Polish) is Andrzej Wajda's adaptation of a Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz novel.

Iwaszkiewicz, one of Poland's leading poets, a Slav symbolist of high repute and wide influence, has written among his prose works "Battle on the Plain of Sedgemoor" about the Monmouth rebellion against James II, and "Mother Joan of the Angels" concerning the demonic possession of nuns in a 17th-century convent. The latter has been transformed into a striking Polish film and the former has master that begs for cinematic realization.

Wajda's film version of "Le Bois de Bouleau" is an extraordinarily skillful transcription,

## WINE

## Pros and Cons of Late Harvesting

By Jon Winroth

BOUZERON, France, Feb. 7 (UPI)—At the inescapable seven-course banquet which accompanies every French wine fair, I was relieved to find myself seated next to a familiar face. Ambert de Villaine is a grower in this little wine village just outside Chagny and is co-owner and co-manager of the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti in the Côte-de-Nuits.

During one of the long intervals between each dish, Mr. de Villaine began talking about the advantages of late harvesting for the quality of wine. A series of speeches by local dignitaries cut him off, but I wanted to hear more. When the midday banquet finally broke up about 6 p.m., he invited me to his house, a few kilometers away.

We tasted his 1976s: Bourgogne-Aligoté, white Bourgogne Les Cloux and red Bourgogne Le Digoine.

Then he broke out a 1962 Grands-Echézeaux from the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti. Contrary to most '62 burgundies, which tend to be over the hill, this one was at its peak of vigor with a rich fruity flavor and the unmistakable aroma of an autumn walk through a forest carpet of dried ferns.

An even more remarkable wine was to come, but in the meantime we returned to the subject that had brought us together that evening—late harvesting, its advantages and occasional disadvantages.

## More Sugar

The basic idea is that waiting a few extra days to harvest makes for riper grapes. They contain more sugar, which gives better balanced, more naturally fuller and aromatic wines. The need to add beet sugar is reduced or eliminated because the grape sugar will yield sufficient alcohol.

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Lisa Langlois and David Hemmings in thriller by Chabrol, "Blood Relatives."



the director having in common with the author a lyric sense. He has not sought to transform the original into routine screen drama. The Iwaszkiewicz tale is one of moods, atmosphere, revealing inklings. Meandering and subtle, it is utterly free of the cinema's usual agitation, known as "action."

A young man, ill with tuberculosis, returns from a Swiss sanatorium to spend his last months with his older brother, a forest warden. The elder is an embittered widower who, aside from the care of his little daughter, is isolated from everything about him. The younger man, though in death's shadow, would make the most of his remaining time. He is full of cheer and humor, delights in the piano and finds comfort in the arms of a peasant wench, which scandalizes his restrained relative.

The story is not the stuff of the common screenplay. Its literary quality of Turgenev coloring, its nuances, its time and temper and its haunting bitter-sweet flavor would evade the set strategy and maneuvers of most directors. That Wajda has captured them so effectively is remarkable. He has drawn the scene of the romantic countryside with its birch forest and tranquil lakes with a fine painter's perception.

Wajda's film version of "Le Bois de Bouleau" is an extraordinarily skillful transcription,

and he has succeeded with suave but firm touch, in depicting the contrasting attitudes of the two men and the metamorphosis caused by their association. Olgiert Lukaszewicz as the doomed younger man and Daniel Obrzut as the elder brother contribute characterizations that harmonize with the leisurely rhythm of Wajda's poetic retelling of the narrative.

Michel Cacoyannidis' "Iphigenia" was bestow on "The Marguerite, the Saint-Germain Studio and the Gaumont Rive-Gauche in Greece" recounts the Euripides tragedy faithfully, though not in classic form. Stripped of the rituals of the antique stage, denuded of its accompanying chorus and with its lengthy tirades shortened, it pictures with an overlong beginning Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter to stave the calm that holds his ships in the Bay of Aulis.

A 13-year-old actress, Tatiana Papamikou, is a memorable Iphigenia, reluctant to die but

courageous in her martyrdom. The other performances, too, are of unusual distinction: Irene Papas's Clytemnestra, Costa Kazakos's Agamemnon, Christos Tsangas's wily Ulysses, Dimitri Aravos's crafty priest and Panos Michaelopoulos as the handsome Achilles.

Eugenio Ionesco has declared this the most beautiful film he

has ever seen. . . .

The French Oscar—the César—was bestowed on "Provvidence" as the best French film of 1977 at televised ceremonies in the Salle Pleyel Saturday evening. The award was made on the grounds that its director, Alain Resnais, is a Frenchman, though his film was shot in English. The verdict may be questioned, but let it pass, for a more amazing announcement greeted the ears of the assembled: The best French scenario of 1977—that for "Provvidence"—was found to have been written in English by an Englishman, David Mercer.

## DINING IN LONDON

## The Oyster Bar That's Almost a Club

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT)—Five per cent of Scott's customers pay cash, 20 per cent pay with credit cards and the remainder have monthly accounts. Signing is tantamount to belonging.

Scott's is a 127-year-old London institution that moved from Piccadilly to Mayfair a decade ago and proclaimed itself "the most popular restaurant in the world for oysters and lobsters."

The change of premises brought a handsome younger clientele. The atmosphere is plush club with flattering lighting, and guests insist on honorable claret and hock, informally smooth service, and goodies like Devon crab and the finest Dover sole.

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Although the menu suggests English specialties means that if it's steak, kidney and oyster pie it must be Wednesday. Friday is smoked haddock kedgeree, an exoticism from the empire which married smoked haddock with rice in a Madras curry sauce.

A rotating weekly repertoire of English specialties means that if it's steak, kidney and oyster pie it must be Wednesday. Friday is smoked haddock kedgeree, an exoticism from the empire which married smoked haddock with rice in a Madras curry sauce.

Louis Bloom, the maître d'hôtel, who has been with the house for 28 years, has noted a stepped-up pace in the clientele. "Even though they know everything is cooked to order, they don't want to wait. In the oyster bar, they eat quickly and go. In the main dining room, they eat quickly and then sit around for three hours."

When London was more of a site quietly at a corner table, his security men unobtrusively placed nearby. When Nelson Rockefeller came as vice-president, not only were his security agents in full view, but only waiters sporting special buttons were allowed to approach his table.

The adjacent oyster bar provides counter service, a few individual tables and an oval table for 10 at which anybody can sit. The captain's table fills up on a first-come, first-served basis.

Mary Martin fancies the captain's table when she is in London. Ingrid Bergman is another faithful at the oyster bar, invariably ordering a crab salad.

One of the most inexpensive items on the menu is a pleasurable heap of crisp fried whitebait. Oysters are exclusively English varieties: Cocklester, Whitstable and Cornish. The succulent Cocklester is as sweet as can be found in any waters. Sammy Scott, who has been shucking them open since 1858, sometimes averages 1,000 a day. A diagrammed chart depicting Sammy's technique is given away to interested customers.

Whether Irish or Scottish, paper-clipped to the menu is a note announcing "New Season Fresh Salmon, poached, grilled or au naturel." On the tab, co-director Philip Lawless had handwritten in ink, "Very expensive." The warning pays off. At \$28 (\$15.50) a portion, it is the dish most in demand. To savor the flaky pink flesh at its best, the management advises that it be plainly poached, topped with a slice of cucumber and carrot for color, and flanked by a few tiny new potatoes.

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"These days," said Mr. Bloom, "between March and May we serve hard-boiled sea urchin eggs instead. Like a pullet's egg in size with a slightly fishy flavor. Very popular they are, too."

Scott's, 20 Mount Street, London, W. 1. Tel.: 639 53 45. Closed Sunday lunch. Average price: £14 to £15.

## "Lufthansa can certainly be proud of their staff."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



## German Carnival AVOIDS Politics

BONN, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Several million Rhinelanders turned out in masks and costumes yesterday to celebrate a generally non-political pre-Lenten Rose Monday carnival.

Most of the ornate floats in the parades in the carnival capitals of Cologne, Dusseldorf and Mainz sacrificed local issues. Only occasional attempts to treat national problems in political figures were seen, and most were distinctly unfunny.

The liberal Siedlungspartei Zeitung of Munich reported, "In a time when one can say just about anything, criticism from the 'tool's' pulpits no longer has much of a base."

Mr. de Villaine showed me a pamphlet on the subject written by an ancestor of his and pub-

lished in 1864.

Mourion was caught by rain in the last part of the harvest and made rather light instead of full-bodied wine; its wines in off years hold up far better and longer than most Bordeaux. In great years they may last a century or more.

Mr. de Villaine offered stunning proof of the same result with a Richebourg from 1881, an eminently forgettable year. It was an extraordinary wine grown from ungrafted vines, for until 1945 the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti preferred to treat the soil with sulfur compounds to kill the phylloxera root louse instead of grafting its vines to phylloxera-resistant American rootstock. The cork was stamped with the words "Vigne originelle française non-reconstituée."

The wine was brick-colored but still hale, if obviously very old.

It was like a well-preserved 90-

year-old man, a shadow of its former vigor. It faded as we drank it and was dead in half an hour, having slipped away into a dry mustiness. Yet while it lasted, its fugitive qualities were amazing.

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## Wooing the U.S.

The United States is rich in capital, arms and food that many nations need or desire. Moreover, the distribution of these items is not a matter of government action alone—private sources make contributions or investments, and public opinion can be decisive in determining government policy. So wooing the United States can range from buying advertisements in newspapers to trying to buy congressmen. Therefore the attempts by Anwar Sadat and (shortly) Moshe Dayan to influence Washington's position on the Middle East are not new. Rather, by virtue of the status of the protagonists and the climactic state of the crisis, they are simply more dramatic.

The United States has an obvious commitment to Israel. It cannot be persuaded to abandon the Israeli state. The question for the U.S. people is, rather, just what constitutes Israel as a viable nation within reasonably secure frontiers.

Many Americans, both Christians and Jews, believe that such a nation should be fashioned along the lines of Biblical history. In this, of course, they are close to the goals of Menachem Begin's Likud party. Other

Americans are concerned about the Palestinians who have either been already uprooted or may be forced into a nation which they did not make. These Americans also tend to believe that Israeli security depends not only, or even primarily, on strategic boundaries but on the acceptance of the state by its Arab neighbors. And this, in broad terms, is the basis for the present national policy.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Dayan will argue with both of these groups. And the debate will be complicated by a background of Arab nations and movements that are more inflexible than Mr. Sadat, and Israelis more inflexible than Mr. Dayan. So the public will not find it easy to make any new choices: The government will not find the role of honest broker a simple one. For the United States has power which, whether courted or resented, is still very great; what it offers or withdraws can be interpreted as constructive or destructive pressure. Whatever it does, or does not do, is an expression of power—and what is vitally important is that power be used under the influence of facts and moral urgency, and not under the wowing of words.

## Mr. Sadat's Case

The immediate result of Anwar Sadat's weekend at Camp David was his agreement to swallow his considerable misgivings and lend himself to the continuing efforts of U.S. diplomacy to get the derailed Egyptian-Israeli political train back on the track, and to bring in Jordan. He did this, evidently, without being assured that Jimmy Carter would either apply heavy new pressure on Israel or deliver important new arms to Egypt. This is evidence at once of Mr. Carter's steadiness in approaching the Middle East and of Mr. Sadat's awareness that there is no responsible alternative to working to the end of the process he himself opened in November.

Any thought that Mr. Carter might have persuaded Mr. Sadat to simmer down a little, however, disappeared at the National Press Club on Monday. Reaching out to the U.S. public, President Sadat contrasted the sweep of his offer to Israel of direct talks, acceptance and neighborly relations, with Israel's hedged counteroffer of civil self-rule in the West Bank (minus the substantial area of greater Jerusalem) and return of the Sinai (minus the settlements and air bases). His own policy he portrayed as fulfillment "already" of Egypt's part of the peace bargain defined by the UN Resolution

342. As for Israel's policy, he found it thin in substance, tendentious in style, suggestive of "a deliberate attempt to erase the impact of the historic initiative and divest it of its driving spirit."

Well, it was Egypt's day. Israel is currently on the defensive in U.S. public opinion, or so we judge. But the Israelis will have other occasions to explain why they reject the tame Palestinian state "linked with Jordan" that is the "Sadat definition of Palestinian 'self-determination,'" and why they won't contemplate alternative Sinai security arrangements more respectful of Egyptian sovereignty and pride. The Carter administration doesn't and, at least for now, shouldn't take sides on such matters, but many U.S. citizens will.

Mr. Sadat was particularly telling, we thought, in his harsh attack on the Israeli policy of continuing to expand and establish settlements in occupied territories. This policy mocks Israel's ostensible devotion to peace. It could well cause the collapse of negotiations, and the responsibility would be Israel's alone. On that point, if not on all others, Mr. Sadat deserves the unequivocal support of the U.S. people and the administration alike.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Chicken and the Egg

Which came first, inflation or unemployment? That question has been answered in such diametrically opposite ways in recent debates over federal policy that the public must feel more confused than ever. Arthur Burns, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, argues with professorial certainty that inflation generates unemployment by upsetting investment plans. Mr. Burns has tilted mightily against the dragon of inflation, which he contends is unemployment in disguise. But the President's nominee for Mr. Burns's job, William Miller, thinks unemployment causes inflation, not vice versa. He explained to Congress recently that too much unemployment leads to large social welfare bills, large federal deficits and, so, to inflation. For him, unemployment is inflation in disguise.

What such discussions reflect is not so

much deep thinking as wishful thinking. Would that policy were so simple that by shooting at one target we could hit two bull's-eyes. The genesis of unemployment may lie partly in inflation, as Mr. Burns suggests. But slow growth, high interest rates and balanced federal budgets can also bring unemployment. Likewise, some of the seeds of inflation may in fact be sown by unemployment, but a federal deficit in a period of high unemployment need not in itself lead to inflation, as Mr. Miller suggests.

Unlike a similar battle over the chicken and the egg, this debate over the genealogy of stagflation is a waste of valuable time that economists and officials could put to better use—formulating a full remedy for the ailment. A cure for either inflation alone or unemployment alone will not be enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Presence in Africa

There is anxiety and resentment over the Soviet presence in Africa, not over the supply of arms but the supply of combatants. The Cubans would not be fighting in Angola and Ethiopia, or providing military staff and other warlike services there and in other African countries, without Soviet assistance and planning. Nor, without Soviet approval, would East European states be supplying security personnel and political surveillance techniques to so many African governments. Moreover, the... Russians are themselves sending in personnel... They are using military forces to infiltrate the apparatus (sometimes weak) of African states, and thereby to bring Africans under Marxist rule... The process has been revealed... on a larger scale than ever

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 8, 1903

CONSTANTINOPLE—The news from Bulgaria regarding the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier, forms the subject of uninterrupted communications between Sofia, Constantinople and other European capitals. It is now confirmed that the Sultan has replied to the program of reforms in Macedonia proposed by the European Powers, by mobilizing 240,000 men and requisitioning all the transport vessels. This is an undisguised preparation for war.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1923

BERLIN—Following her sixth Berlin performance on Sunday, Miss Ruth Draper, the American monologist, left on Monday for Vienna, where she will appear publicly on Saturday. Later she will go to Frankfurt and Zurich, and then to Florence, where she will give a performance on Feb. 22, and then on to Rome. After that her plans are less definite, but Monaco and Algeria are in prospect, as well as another visit to Paris, which she already knows very well. She had a great success there.



## Soviet Workers Unite

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—For 16 years, Vladimir Klebanov, 45, was a foreman at the Bajanova coal mine in the Donbass Basin region and he revealed that miners worked only two hours a day instead of six and that there is a yearly average of 12 to 15 deaths and 800 to 700 injuries because of accidents on the job.

"Instead of eliminating the conditions that cause the accidents, the authorities lie about the figures," Klebanov said in his letter of protest. The reaction was immediate: He was fired from his job, arrested and sent to a psychiatric hospital for four years.

Najda Korakina, 50, worked for 25 years as a waitress in a Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) restaurant reserved for the party elite. Thus, she had the opportunity to serve Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Fidel Castro and other stars of the Communist universe. One day, she was fed up and denounced the management of the restaurant for theft and fraud. She was fired—as was her husband—and deprived of her pension rights.

### Complained

Anatoli Poznyakov, 39, was a locksmith at the Biochemistry Institute of Moscow. When he asked for a raise he was cursed out and fired. Now, his only income is a small disability pension and what his mother can spare from her own pension. When Poznyakov complained and asked the party organization at the institute to reassign him in his rights, the party secretary replied: "Live on what you get, if you can, and if you can't then starve."

Thirty-eight citizens, much like these three, from 24 Soviet cities signed an open letter written by Klebanov and sent in December to the authorities. The letter did not accuse the Communist regime, but protested the abuses perpetrated in its name.

The petition stressed the signers' loyalty to the regime, but assailed "repression, humiliation and oppression of citizens." It was sent to various Soviet institutions.

The rest was silence.

It was only then that Klebanov and seven other jobless workers met with Western journalists. "We very much regret being forced to have recourse to the bourgeois press," they explained, "but we have no other choice."

### Immediate Results

This time, the results were immediate. Arrested the following day, Klebanov was once again sent to a psychiatric hospital (the notorious Establishment-7 in Moscow).

But it was too late; the machine had already been set in motion. Released after two weeks of detention, Klebanov was greeted by a large number of friends and admirers and 200 letters of support received in just a few days. Other workers, victim of various injustices, who had learned of Klebanov's initiative, rallied their support.

Klebanov then decided to take an unprecedented step in the Soviet Union. With the help of five friends, he announced to a group of Western journalists the creation of the first free labor union in the Soviet Union. The risk was enormous (the KGB was already on his heels), but Klebanov and his friends be-

lieved that the formation of such an organization would be the only effective solution.

The Klebanov union still has no name (it will probably be called the Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights) but the highest authorities of the nation have been informed of its existence and Klebanov has called for recognition and support from international labor organizations.

### Monopoly

Obviously, the creation of a labor union of this type can have only an extremely limited immediate effect on working conditions in the Soviet Union. Politically, however, it may have tremendous consequences. For it is the first time that an authentic autonomous workers' movement has appeared in the Soviet Union to contest the monopoly of the official unions—which serve only to disseminate government directives.

A labor union without links to the official national organizations cannot as such be prosecuted by the authorities for it violates no Soviet law. The Klebanov affair will, thus, become a test and if the Kremlin decides to react through repressive measures, the "third basket" at the Belgrade talks—the one referring to the freedom of assembly, among others—will take on a spectacular new color. All the more since this organization is a union of the unemployed and—officially—unemployment does not exist in the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, this movement may well expand soon beyond its current "purely workers" format. Klebanov has tried to be cautious: "We have met the political dissidents at various times in Moscow," he has declared, "but we do not foresee any joint action with them. We do not want to be mistaken for political dissidents."

However, the Kremlin looks on this agitation in a different light. The authorities very quickly realize that if the June 2, 1962, Novocherkassk strike—in which more than 100 persons were killed—was kept almost secret and led to no reaction at home and abroad, the Klebanov affair has brought about worldwide and immediate reaction thanks to the international press.

She was amazed (she told me recently) when the Tories came to be depicted as the party of privilege and "the establishment"; for if it were so, what was she doing in it? She depicts herself as a "plain straightforward provincial" who has none of the hang-ups and guile of the old London middle-classes. And she likes to hark back to the example of her father, who kept a grocer's shop in the small town of Grantham but who was, as she puts it, "a pretty unusual corner-grocer." Her scholarship to Oxford and her worldly success, first as a scientist, then as a lawyer, were the fruits of her own intelligence and independence, and she always saw the Tories as the party of individuality and opportunity.

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**Anthony Sampson**

From London:

Taking stock of how far  
[Mrs. Thatcher] represents  
a new kind of force in  
contemporary Britain.

LONDON.—It is three years now since Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservative party, and she has celebrated the anniversary by making the most controversial statement in her controversial career, about the need to bring immigration to an end. It is a good time to take stock of how far this remarkable woman represents a new kind of force in contemporary Britain.

Certainly after three years the Conservatives still seem not to know exactly what has hit them and this strong-willed lady is constantly taking them by surprise. When she was elected, against the competition of more conventional and easy-going men the Conservatives knew they were in for a drastic change; but few realized quite how drastic.

Her style and presence constantly emphasize the extent of the Tory transformation. With her strong blue eyes, her supercilious smile, her precise articulation, she immediately suggests much greater confidence and resolve than her amiable colleagues, like William Whitelaw, Jim Prior or Sir Keith Joseph. And behind this assurance she is certainly always conscious of the special qualifications of her own career, as a shop-keeper's daughter, who had risen to the top.

### Background

The change in the social background of the Tory leadership has not, in general, been very marked: Among the 22 members of the shadow cabinet there are now seven old Etonians, compared to six in Macmillan's cabinet 15 years ago. This makes Mrs. Thatcher's provenance the more remarkable: for she knows that her success owes nothing to privilege or inheritance.

Her whole Tory philosophy is heavily influenced by her petit-bourgeois background, in the best sense of that phrase, and she likes to hark back to the example of her father, who kept a grocer's shop in the small town of Grantham but who was, as she puts it, "a pretty unusual corner-grocer." Her scholarship to Oxford and her worldly success, first as a scientist, then as a lawyer, were the fruits of her own intelligence and independence, and she always saw the Tories as the party of individuality and opportunity.

She was amazed (she told me recently) when the Tories came to be depicted as the party of privilege and "the establishment"; for if it were so, what was she doing in it? She depicts herself as a "plain straightforward provincial" who has none of the hang-ups and guile of the old London middle-classes. And she likes to hark back to the example of her father, who kept a grocer's shop in the small town of Grantham but who was, as she puts it, "a pretty unusual corner-grocer." Her scholarship to Oxford and her worldly success, first as a scientist, then as a lawyer, were the fruits of her own intelligence and independence, and she always saw the Tories as the party of individuality and opportunity.

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## EEC Seeks Trade Talks With Japan

### Plans to Present Concessions Demand

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Common Market foreign ministers bluntly told Japan today that they are not satisfied with the spill-over benefit from record trade concessions Tokyo gave to the United States.

EUROPEAN diplomats of the nine-membered council of their trade negotiations to open talks with Japan and extract concessions in time for a European summit meeting in April in Copenhagen.

This move came in the midst of a growing Common Market crackdown on imports of products from Japan and other countries singled out by the EEC for protective action in recent weeks. These have been steel shipments from Japan and elsewhere and textiles and other goods competing with slumping European industries.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen made clear that the need for this separate European initiative resulted from the failure of the major industrialized countries to live up to promises made at last year's London summit to seek to defuse international economic problems together.

He lamented the fact that the United States and Japan had resolved their trade difficulties bilaterally rather than incorporating Europe in what he called "a natural threesome."

#### Growth Target

He said that Japan must also improve its aid programs to developing countries and meet a domestic economic growth target to stimulate demand for foreign imports. "It's more than just a trade issue," he told the press during the meeting. He said the question was really "how the world resolves its economic problems."

The failure to deal with these issues on an international basis indicated "a marked shortfall in actual performance" of the major economic powers to live up to the agreements in London, Mr. Owen added.

Common Market officials also said today they wanted "to see results in the trade balance by this summer" to ease the EEC's deepening trade deficit with Japan. This worsening imbalance, now estimated at \$5 billion, is at the root of the European impasse.

Previous EEC appeals to Japan by ministers and heads of governments have so far failed to produce the reaction desired from Japan. This time the foreign ministers also said they wanted to look over the shoulders of their negotiators by being associated in the early phase to assure they are more productive than previous encounters.

#### Difficulties Seen

Japanese sources here, however, indicated it might be difficult for their government to be more flexible than it has already been.

The foreign ministers today stressed that they wanted Japanese concessions on a whole list of products and practices requested last year by Common Market negotiators in Tokyo.

Referring to the fact that Japan and the United States had recently resolved their trade conflict in separate talks between US trade representative Robert Strauss and Japanese Foreign Trade Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba, one EEC official noted, "Strauss wasn't negotiating for us. This is a separate and quite distinct issue."

The European case will be presented by EEC commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp in a visit to Tokyo soon. The foreign ministers today told him to pursue the drive launched several months ago to open up Japanese markets to European goods.

In previous contacts, the EEC has urged an easing of Japanese administrative restrictions and quotas, more Japanese purchases of European luxury goods and processed foods and tariff concessions.

## Tourism Boosts Italian Payments

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—The dramatic improvement of Italy's balance of payments last year was due largely to a surplus of nearly 4,000 billion lire (\$4.6 billion) in tourism.

Other factors were a lesser deficit in the commercial field and more remittances from Italians working abroad, according to figures released by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

The figures confirmed an overall surplus of 1,752 billion lire in the January-November months of 1977 as against a deficit of 1,458 billion lire in the period of 1976. The overall surplus for all of 1977 was more than 3,000 billion lire.

Foreign tourists spent almost 1,900 billion lire in the January-November period compared with less than 1,000 billion lire the previous year.

## Analysts Act Despite Stock Slump

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—The market decline of the past 18 months has had a number of effect on investment decision making. Salomon Brothers estimates there was a 50-per-cent drop in the rate of net purchases of stock by institutions and the public in all of last year. Government figures show that major institutions reduced their net buying 70 per cent in the first nine months.

It would be easy to deduce from this that the quality of professional managers, who comprise the "buy" side of the street, reflect a paralysis of advice on the "sell" side, the research firms.

While the quality of ideas reaching the buy side may be debated, it would be wrong to assume that the research firms are not active. In fact, one of the better concerns in this category, Mitchell Hutchins Inc., part of Praine, Werh Inc., has just made the most changes in its monthly recommended stocks list since it first began issuing it five years ago.

Mitchell Hutchins added eight stocks to its list of "attractive" issues, removed three others and put three more issues on its "unattractive" list and removed the unattractive designation from the other stock. The changes were made in the latest monthly roundup received by clients yesterday.

The firm says that the changes reflect both the market decline and the recent earnings reports. "Both factors left several stocks with significant relative valuation disparities," says

Jack Rivkin, market strategist at Mitchell Hutchins.

The eight stocks added to the recommended list were Air Products, Crown Cork & Seal, Diamond Shamrock, Ford, Heublein, International Paper, Pneuex and Westinghouse Electric.

Mitchell Hutchins reasons for considering these stocks attractive vary. The firm added Ford, for example, because of current and expected dividends and the belief that the stock price already discounted the auto industry's "bad" news. In Heublein's case, Mitchell Hutchins contends that the market is not giving the company credit for solving its problems.

The stocks moved to the unattractive list were Anheuser-Busch, because of competitive pressures and its valuation at the "high end" of Mitchell Hutchins' value grouping; Emerson Electric, because of what the research firm considers "high" price and a belief that the price already reflects projected earnings gains; and Monsanto, for which Mitchell Hutchins expects disappointing earnings relative both to the market and to consensus expectations.

Stocks removed from the attractive category were Brockway Glass, C.R. Bard and W.W. Grainger. Brockway Glass was termed fairly valued relative to expected 1978 and 1979 earnings. Bard was termed overvalued compared with the market and other hospital supply companies. In Grainger's case, Mitchell Hutchins says, "earnings surprises may be more negative than positive throughout 1978." Removed from the unattractive list was Long-S Drug Stores.

### Total Put at \$164 Billion

## Data Given on U.S. Bank Lending Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The first comprehensive survey of foreign lending by U.S. banks showed yesterday that the nation's largest banks had \$164 billion in outstanding foreign loans as of last June 30.

Nearly half of the loans, 42 per cent, were to the world's other 11 major non-Communist industrial powers. Britain had received more loans from U.S. banks, \$25.1 billion, than any other single country, followed by Japan with \$11.8 billion.

The survey was conducted by the Federal Reserve Board, the Controllers of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It was done on an experimental basis, but the agency said it will be conducted regularly at six-month intervals in the future.

The agencies said the survey provided the first comprehensive information on who receives foreign loans from U.S. banks and the duration of the loans. They said about 63 per cent were for periods of under one year.

The survey covered lending by

domestic and foreign offices of at least 11 U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board, Joe Coyne, said the survey was conducted because it was felt there should be a regular reporting system on foreign lending by the nation's banks.

One result, he said, will be to indicate to the banking industry whom lending to a particular country is sharply increasing or decreasing—movements that could increase or diminish the risk on particular loans.

Individual U.S. banks were not identified in the survey. The largest single amount of the lending, \$63 billion, was to private non-bank recipients in other countries. Another \$59 billion was in loans to foreign governments and government agencies.

In a geographical breakdown of the lending, the survey showed that nearly \$69 billion was lent to 11 major developed nations—Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan. Other than the United Kingdom and Japan, major recipients in that group were France, \$6.8 billion, group, Canada, \$5.1 billion, and Germany, \$5.1 billion.

Total lending to other developed countries was \$17 billion; to East European nations, \$6 billion; to oil exporting countries, \$12.2 billion; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$28.7 billion; Asia, \$15.6 billion, and Africa, \$1.9 billion.

Lending to offshore banking centers totaled \$18.9 billion, and there was a further category of miscellaneous, to which lending totaled \$3.5 billion.

For 1978, "the increase in corporate profits should be about in line with the increase in nominal GNP," or about 11 per cent, says Courtney Sister, chief economist for the Commerce Department. By "nominal," she means the gross-national-product figure as actually reported, without adjustment for inflation. Mrs. Sister says that first-quarter profits should be about 2 per cent above the previous quarter's and 11 to 13 per cent those of the first quarter of 1977.

I see no reason for any fantastic surge of profits in the first quarter because we aren't starting from a particularly low base," she says. "There's nothing there to make an unusual bulge."

The first-quarter results should be aided by a pickup in steel, but auto profits may be down. Most steel producers report 8 to 10 per cent gains in first-quarter orders. Some producers have scuttled high-cost facilities, and it is widely expected that the industry will post strong financial results for the first quarter if had weather does not interfere with shipments.

Output at Argyll is expected to be halted for four to six weeks. The platform has not been involved in any accidents or collisions, but weather conditions have been especially poor this winter in the North Sea.

Production at the Argyll field has been averaging about 20,000 barrels a day when the weather has been good. However, output has been curtailed at times in recent months because rough seas hampered the offshore tanker loading system.

The British units of Hamilton Brothers have a 36-per-cent interest in the Argyll field; Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. 25 per cent; Associated Newspapers Ltd. 12.5 per cent and Kleinwort Benson 2.5 per cent.

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### Auto Registrations Double in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Registrations of new cars in Belgium doubled in January from December and climbed 15.5 per cent from the year-earlier month, the federation of the Belgian automobile industry reported.

A total of 45,003 new passenger cars were registered in January, up from 22,222 in December and from 38,972 units registered in January, 1977.

## Franc Gains After Giscard Orders Action

### Barre Has Been Told To Keep Franc Stable

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—A brief statement of support by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for the French franc took some pressure off the currency on the foreign exchange market today though dealers were uncertain as to its exact implications.

"I have instructed the Prime Minister (Raymond Barre) to take every necessary technical step to oppose the depreciation of the franc," the President said at a joint news conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He did not elaborate.

Besides actions already taken by French monetary authorities—direct intervention, higher interest rates and tighter credit—little else other than new foreign exchange controls could be used to help the franc in view of the political uncertainties.

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In fact, the Bank of France raised call-money rates considerably for the third consecutive day to 10.25 per cent—the highest level in 13 months—from 8.75 per cent yesterday.

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### Japan TV Exports Drop

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ)—Japan exported 4,422,000 color television sets in 1977, down 15.7 per cent from 5,250,000 in 1976, mainly because of voluntary restrictions on sales to the U.S. market, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan reported.

The Japanese association said the decline was due to the entry of Greece into the European Economic Community.

Other factors were a lesser deficit in the commercial field and more remittances from Italians working abroad, according to figures released by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

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## New York Business Halts As Snowstorm Hits City

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT)—By mid-afternoon yesterday the New York business and financial community resembled a ghost town, abandoned to the fierce snowstorm that swept into the city just before the arrival of the morning crush of commuters.

Security guards wandered through deserted office towers, and the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, normally the noisy, bustling focal point of the nation's securities industry, stood silent at 4:30 p.m. Trading was halted two hours early.

Brokerage firms forfeited an estimated \$6 million in commissions, part of it unrecoverable, because of early closings and sluggish trading activity. Retail stores lost millions of dollars in sales as they closed their downtown stores shortly after noon. Some suburban branches never opened.

Executives from the suburbs seemed resigned to staying in the city and assembling for a hotel room. "I can't make it out to the island anyway," said Wilfred Tyrell, a vice-president of the securities firm of Shearson Hayden Stone, who lives on Long Island. "And I want to be here for the opening (of the stock exchange) tomorrow—if it opens."

Banks throughout the metropolitan area began closing branches at midday. Some corporations, such as Philip Morris Inc., did not open their headquarters offices at all, and most others started sending executives and employees home at noon.

Hotel rooms were nearly impossible to find. A spokesman for the New York Hilton said that all of its 2,131 rooms were booked even before the flood of storm-related inquiries began. An official at the Harvard Club of New York said at 7:3

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 7

12 Month - Stock										Chgs									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close
3746 304 ACF	2.6	2.5	8	30	200	302+	298+	16	300	2.6	2.5	8	30	200	302+	298+	16	300	2.6
2204 304 ACP	1.24	1.23	8	77	17	169	168	14%	170	1.24	1.23	8	77	17	169	168	14%	170	1.24
1204 304 ACP	1.24	1.23	8	77	17	169	168	14%	170	1.24	1.23	8	77	17	169	168	14%	170	1.24
4094 304 ARA	1.45	1.43	8	72	20	194	192	14%	196	1.45	1.43	8	72	20	194	192	14%	196	1.45
2394 304 ASA	0.85	0.85	25	200	204	207+	205+	14	208	0.85	0.85	25	200	204	207+	205+	14	208	0.85
774 304 ATD	0.48	0.46	6	21	20	154	152	14%	154	0.48	0.46	6	21	20	154	152	14%	154	0.48
5714 304 ATD	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05
3294 304 ATD	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05
3294 304 ATD	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05	1.04	8	25	20	207+	205+	14	210	1.05
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